1: Franken, Hendricus Jacobus, Roelof Goris, Christiaan Johan Grader, Victor Emanuel Korn and J. L. Swellengrebel. Bali: Studies in Life, Thought, and Ritual. The Hague and Bandung: W. van Hoeve Ltd. for The Royal Tropical Institute- Amsterdam, 1960.

Pp. [xiv, 438]; charts; tables; plans; 3 maps; notes; bibliography; glossary; index

Yale: DS 611 S45 5

[This is a collection of articles and papers by prominent Dutch scholars in the field of Balinese studies. In order to make these valuable Dutch materials more accessible, a sampling of their works is presented in English translation. An introductory essay by Dr. J. L. Swellengrebel gives the reader a concise view of the pattern of Balinese life and society. Other articles cover: the Religious Character of the Village Community, Holidays and Holy Days, The Festival of Jayaprana at Kaliangĕt, the Irrigation system in the Region of Jĕmbrāna, The Position of the Blacksmiths, the Village Republic of Tĕnganan

1: Franken, Hendricus Jacobus, Roelof Goris, Christiaan Johan Grader, Victor Emanuel Korn and J. L. Swellengrebel.

Pĕgĕringsingan, etc. The various backgrounds of authors, namely theology, economics, linguistics, sociology and public administration, as well as their experiences as missionary and government officials, are reflected in their styles of writing. Native terms are used extensively in the translation and the glossary of these terms is included in pp. 407-418.

Field date: Ca 1913-1948
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Missionary-Government Officials-5
Processed in 1961

2: Covarrubias, Miguel. Island of Bali. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1938.

Pp. xxv, 417, x; 89 plates (part color); 2 maps (1 fold); glossary; bibliography; index; 113 photographs by Rose Covarrubias.

Yale: Eeg B19 930c

[This excellent ethnographic source on Bali by a famous artist was based on his personal experiences among the Balinese people in 1930 and 1933. The author devotes almost two-thirds of his book to Balinese art, drama, and religious practices which are inextricably bound to their daily life. This monograph also includes discussions of the environment, family, and the community as well as economic activities. It is well illustrated with the author's own sketches and color plates. In spite of the author's sympathetic attitude toward the culture, this interesting and informative study has remarkable objectivity. Covarrubias' writing skill enables the reader to gain insights to the complex culture of Bali. --Analyst]

Field date: 1930-1933 Evaluation: Artisan (artist) - 5
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh Processed in 1962

3: Belo, Jane. Bali: Temple Festival. Monographs of the American Ethnological Society, No. 22. Locust Valley, New York: J. J. Augustin. 1953

Pp. viii, 70; frontispiece; 8 plates; 1 chart; glossary; bibliography.

HRAF copy

[This is a detailed descriptive account of a bi-yearly odalan or temple festival in Bali. During this festival the people of the village and the priests in the village temple invite the gods to visit the village for three days. The author has given a chronological account of all the activities and rituals which take place throughout the ceremony--Analyst].

Field date: 1931-1939 Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Analyst: R. J. Theodoratus Processed in 1962

4: Belo, Jane. Bali: Rangda and Barong. Monographs of the American Ethnological Society, No. 16. New York: J. J. Augustin, 1949

Pp. x, 61, frontispiece; 12 plates; bibliography

Yale Nk10 Am39d 16, Cop. 1

[This volume is a study of two Balinese deities: Rangda and Barong. After examining their historical and social identities the author seeks to determine the psychological meaning behind these supernaturals as expressed in the actions of the individuals who impersonate them in various temple ceremonies--Analyst]

Field date: 1931-1939
Analyst: Robert J. Theodoratus

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1962

5: Belo, Jane. A Study of Customs Pertaining to Twins in Bali. Tijdschrift Voor-Indische Taal- Land-En Volkenkunde, Vol. 75, pp. 484-549. [Batavia], 1935.

Yale: A14. 15. 75

[This source is divided into four parts. Part I is: Description of the ritual at Sukawana, Part 2: Variations of the ritual and taboos in different districts of Bali, Part 3: Divers points of view together with some explanatory legends, and Part 4: What the Lontars say. Belo's research was based on her field work during 1931-1935. This comprehensive study of customs pertaining to twins in Bali is based on the author's observation and interview of various Balinese, priests, educated men and princes. Belo uses the literary sources extensively for the later two parts of this study, and provides rich material for further analysis--Analyst].

Field date: 1931-34
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Social Anthropologist-5
Processed in 1962

6: Belo, Jane. The Balinese Temper. Character and Personality: An International Psychological Quarterly, Vol. 4, pp. 120-146. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1936.

Yale: K3 C5 v. 4

[This article examines the psychological character of the Balinese, based on the author's four years' residence in Bali between 1931-1934. By the term "temper," Belo means "the nature and ways of the people as a whole." It is the author's assumption that "temper" is not only based on the way of life but also on the people's conception of it. She discusses personality traits and various cultural factors affecting their development: expression and control of emotions; socialization; child status and activities; social norms and sanctions; attitudes toward space, time, and direction; and tension releasing mechanisms such as dancing, play and celebrations. --Analyst]

Field Date: 1931-1934
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1962

7: Belo, Jane. Study of a Balinese Family. American Anthropologist, Vol. 38, pp. 12-31. Menasha, Wisconsin, 1936.

Hraf copy

[This is a case study of an "ordinary" Balinese djaba family, in an "ordinary" village lying half way between the modern town and the region of the old-style Bali-Aga villages. Belo claims that since more than ninety percent of the Balinese belong to the djaba caste, the fourth and the lowest one in Bali, this case study can be an illustration of certain common phenomena in the Balinese mores. The author's discussion includes: the rule of marriage, residence, inheritance, decent and termination of marriage. This article is one of the author's valuable contributions to Balinese ethnography based on her field work of 1931-1935--Analyst.]

Field date: 1931-1935 Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh Processed in 1962

8: Hooykaas-van Leeuwen Boomkamp, Jacoba. Ritual Purification of a Balinese Temple. Verhandelingen Der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie Van Wetenschappen, AFD. Letterkunde, N.S., Vol. 68, No. 4. Amsterdam: N. V. Noord-Hollandsche Uitgevers Maatschappij, 1961.

Pp. ii, 81; including figures and plates

Yale: A37 040 H. 68:4

[This detailed study of Ritual purification of Balinese temple is presented in two parts: 1.description of the instrument used for ceremonial purification, namely the holy water sprinkler, lis, and 2. a discussion of the purificatory objects. It is based on the author's field work and the text is supplemented by various drawings and plates. --Analyst]

Field date: Ca. 1959
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1963

9: Geertz, Clifford. Form and Variation in Balinese Village Structure. American Anthropologist, vol. 61, pp. 991-1012. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1959.

HRAF copy

/This source is a clearly written and well organized study on Balinese social structure at the village level. The author throughout the text points out the difficulties in constructing a "representative type" or "typical" Balinese village. He therefore analyzes the Balinese social structure by means of seven planes of social affiliation and interaction (temple units, hamlets, irrigation societies--which have been marked under category 312, titled hierarchy or castes, corporate kinship systems--which have been marked under category 614, voluntary group organizations, governmental units) and how these intersect and overlap one another. Three Balinese villages are discussed to illustrate the variance and function of these affiliations. Footnotes which appear at the end of the source have been marked for their appropriate categories only when these differ in subject from the body of the text. --Analyst/

Field date: 1957-1958
Analyst: Millicent Kim

Evaluation: Ethnographer - 5
Processed in 1963